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Oukuriella reissi, a new species of the genus *Oukuriella* Epler, 1986

(Insecta, Diptera, Chironomidae)

Maria Conceição Messias

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Oukuriella reissi, spec. nov. is described from adult male specimens collected in Brazil. Apart from characteristic hypopygial features, this species is distinguished by a strong scutal tubercle, and distinctive markings on the thorax and abdominal tergites.

Dra. Maria Conceição Messias, Núcleo de Insetos Aquáticos / Coleção Entomológica, Departamento de Entomologia, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Av. Brasil, 4365, Manguinhos – Rio de Janeiro, CEP.: 21045-900 – RJ, Brazil. E-mail: mmessias@ioc.fiocruz.br

Introduction

Messias et al. (2000) divide the genus *Oukuriella* Epler into three species groups. *Oukuriella reissi*, spec. nov. is a member of the second group which is characterized by wings without markings, abdominal tergites with setal tufts, and a broad gonostylus 1.5 times as long as the gonocoxite.

Methodology

All measurements follow Epler (1988) unless otherwise stated. Morphological terminology follows Sæther (1980) where applicable. Abbreviations for institutions: ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung München (Munich, Germany); IOC/FIOCRUZ = Instituto Oswaldo Cruz / Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Oukuriella reissi, spec. nov.

Figs 1a-c

Type material (all Brazil, leg. E. J. Fittkau). Holotype: adult ♂, slide-mounted in Canada balsam, Pará, Rio Cururu, Missão Cururu, at light, 20.I.1961 (ZSM). – Paratypes: 2♂♂, as holotype except 12.I.1961 (ZSM); 1♂, as holotype except 6.II.1961 (IOC/FIOCRUZ); 1♂, 24.VIII.1961, 1♂, 19.I.1961, Mato Grosso, Rio Sete de Setembro, Igarapé Garapu (ZSM); 1♂, Amazonas, Rio Branquinho, at light, 21.IV.1961 (ZSM).

Diagnosis. *Oukuriella reissi*, spec. nov. differs from other members of the second species group sensu Messias et al. (2000) by the strong scutal tubercle and distinctive markings of the thorax and abdominal tergites. In addition, the hypopygium has the unique combination of 10-15 dorsomedian setae, a broadly pediform superior volsella with 5 setae (1 dorso-lateral and 4 lateral) at the bend, a slender

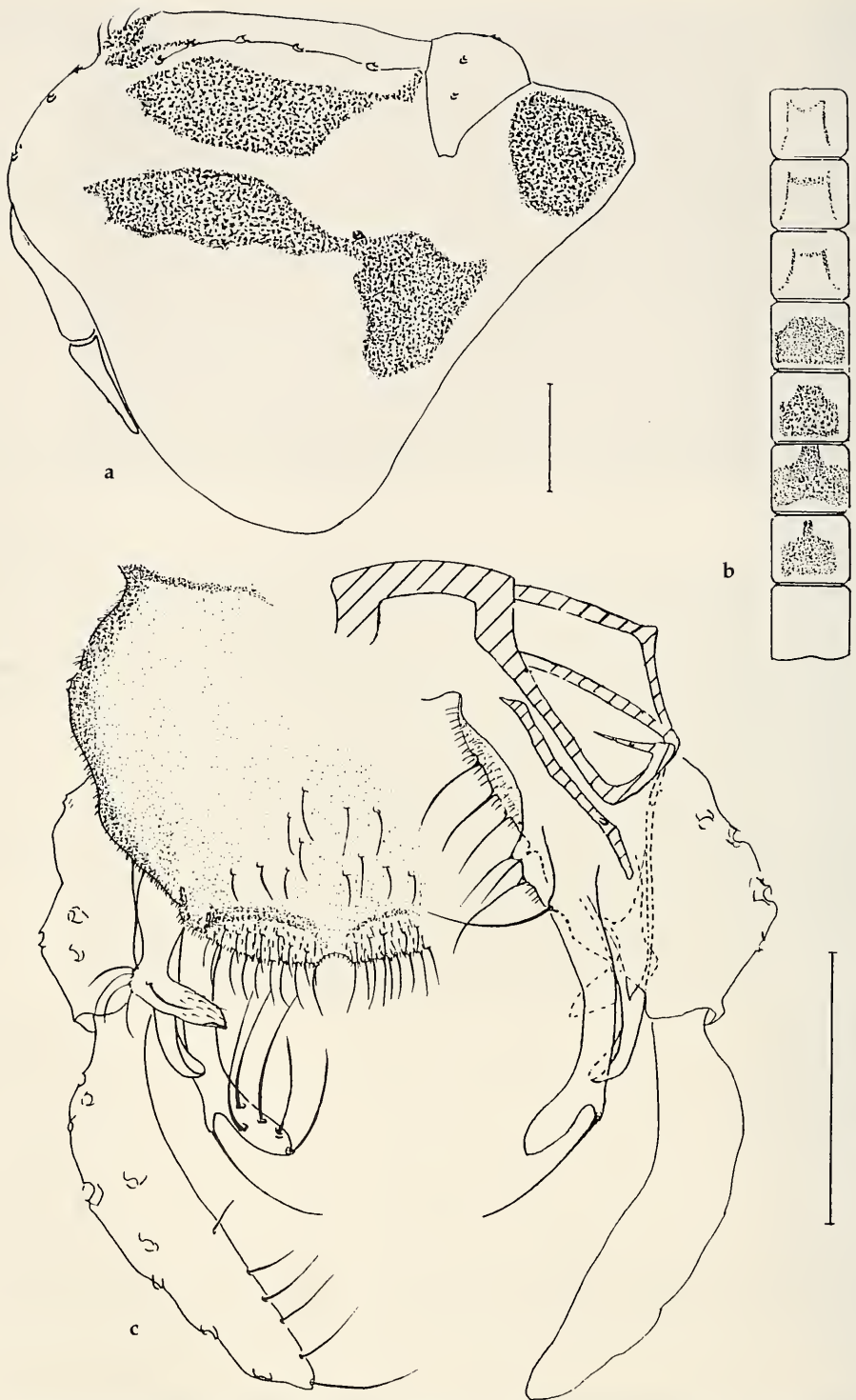


Fig. 1. *Oukuriella reissi*, spec. nov.; adult male. a. Thorax. b. Abdominal terga I-VIII. c. Hypopygium, left: dorsal, right: ventral. Scales: 100 μ m.

digitus, and an inferior volsella with 2 medio-basal setae, 5-6 dorsal setae, and 1 on a ventro-lateral tubercular projection.

Etymology. Named after the late Dr. Friedrich Reiss, for all his help and hospitality during my studies at ZSM.

Description

Adult male (n=7).

Colour (in slide mounts). Thorax brownish with dark brown markings as in fig. 1a, midline of postnotum not dark. Legs brownish with brown rings: apically on fore femur and tibia, apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of mid tibia, and apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of hind tibia. Abdominal terga (Fig. 1b) I-III each with a brown marking resembling the letter 'M', T IV-VII extensively pigmented.

Total length 3.50-3.65 mm.

Head. Temporals 8-10. AR (n=4) 1.75-1.91. Clypeus with approximately 50 setae. Palpomere lengths in μm (n=4): 31-35, 46-50, 93-125, 155-200, 186-250.

Thorax (Fig. 1a; n=1) with a strong scutal tubercle. Acrostichals 7, dorsocentrals 5, scutellars 3, prealars 1.

Wing (n=3). Length 1.83-1.95 mm. Width 0.42-0.50 mm. VR 0.72-0.78. R with 6-8 setae, R_1 with approximately 20, R_{4+5} with approximately 30.

Legs. Segment lengths (in μm) and proportions (n=4):

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV
p ₁	1700-1875	1090-1160	1600-1800	1240-1350	740-900	600-675	190-200	1.37-1.65	0.62-0.64	0.85-0.87
p ₂	1260-1440	1050-1080	660-700	300-380	240-270	150-160	80-90	1.53	3.45-3.66	2.75-2.59
p ₃	1410-1540	1050-1100	810-940	510-600	420-440	240-300	90-120	1.64	3.50	2.77-3.03

Abdomen. Sternite VIII with a proximal circular mound bearing a cluster of 60 setae. Paratergites I-II each with 2 pairs of setae, Pt III with 4 pairs, Pt IV-VII with 7 pairs, Pt VIII with a mound bearing 5 setae.

Hypopygium (Fig. 1c). Tergite IX with 10-15 dorsomedian setae, posterior margin with median notch flanked by transverse fields of setae. Superior volsella broadly pediform, at its bend with 1 dorso-lateral and 4 lateral setae; digitus slender. Inferior volsella with 2 medio-basal setae, 5-6 dorsal setae, and 1 on a ventro-lateral tubercular projection. Gonocoxite with 4+1 basal-median setae. Gonostylus broad, 1.5 times as long as gonocoxite, slightly curving to median, with 4-5 medio-distal setae and 1 dorsal-apical seta.

Female and immature stages unknown.

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